UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X Docket#

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, : 23-cr-00443-FB

: U.S. Courthouse - versus -: Brooklyn, New York

JOSEPH LANNI, et al.,

: November 30, 2023 Defendants : 2:20 p.m.

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TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR BAIL APPLICATION BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHERYL L. POLLAK UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

A P P E A R A N C E S:

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              THE CLERK: So we have a criminal cause for a
 2
   bail application. It is 23-cr-443, United States v.
 3
   Joseph Lanni.
              Counsel, state your appearances, please,
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 5
   starting with the government.
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              MR. GALEOTTI: Good afternoon, your Honor.
 7
   the government, Assistant United States Attorneys Matthew
   Galeotti and Andrew Roddin.
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 9
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: Appearing for Joseph Lanni, Fred
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   Sosinsky. Good to see you, Judge.
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              MR. BACHRACH: Good afternoon, your Honor.
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   Also appearing for Joseph Lanni, Michael Bachrach.
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              THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon.
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   think we're here for a bail application or is that --
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    they've been arraigned and --
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              THE CLERK: Yes.
18
              MR. SOSINSKY:
                             That's correct, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay. So I guess then it's your
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   application.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: It is --
              THE COURT: Oh, first let me just make sure.
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23
              Mr. Lanni, I take it that you do understand
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   English, correct?
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              DEFENDANT LANNI: Yes.
                                      Yes, your Honor.
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3 Proceedings 1 THE COURT: Okay. If at any point something is 2 said that you don't understand, please let me know right 3 away. MR. LANNI: All right. Thank you. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, Counsel. 6 MR. SOSINSKY: And I can remain seated, Judge? 7 THE COURT: Yes, you can. MR. SOSINSKY: Okay. Thank you. Your Honor, 8 9 as of last week, there have been six of Mr. Lanni's 10 co-defendants for whom the government has sought 11 detention at contested hearings, and all six have been 12 granted release on varying types of bonds, some of them 13 more significant in terms of their amount and the level 14 of restriction. But the government has failed in each 15 case to satisfy, at the time, a magistrate judge, and 16 then Judge Block last week at a hearing that I attended. 17 And I attached to our application the transcript from 18 Judge Block's appeal of the magistrate -- then magistrate 19 judge's, I should say, decision, Judge Reyes, with regard 20 to the government's applications. 21 So -- and Judge Block, interestingly, began

So -- and Judge Block, interestingly, began last week's proceedings against Defendants Tantillo and Gradilone by asking the government, I think, a very telling question. And that is, he said, "I've read through most of the stuff here. What separates these two

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Proceedings

gentlemen at defense counsel table from the ones who were granted release already?"

And as I hope your Honor has seen while reading through the transcript, although at least one of them last week was charged substantively with a series of violent extortions, including all sorts of beatings with hammers and fists and continuing threats that the government claimed continued until recently, the judge saw no distinction under the law in terms of whether or not, given the presumption of bail that existed in those cases, and indeed exists here, and I think even more strongly, to detain them, especially given the packages that were being proposed and that the logistics of which were worked out that same afternoon, they were released the following morning when some of the suretors came in, and others were given time to sign and to file liens against property and so on.

If anything, if anything, your Honor, the situation we have here with regard to my client, Joe Lanni, cries out even more strongly for release on a restrictive bond similar to that which Judge Block imposed last week, and similar to that which Judge Block imposed on another case with similar allegations, United States v. Campos, that Judge Block actually referenced both in the discussion, and I believe in his order, and

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asked both sides really to fashion the conditions of release that would be imposed in magistrate's court following his order on his decision in *Campos*.

And that's what we've proposed here, Judge, the same type of restrictive conditions, the same type of restrictive conditions that Judge Block well knows from -- God bless you -- from his years of experience, okay, would essentially, essentially eliminate, if not all, almost all of the concerns -- of the concerns that the government presses on in that case and in this case.

So Judge Block, noting through experience that if pretrial services was given access to phones; if the person can't leave their house without permission; if the person can't have visitors that are on a list of people, bad people that the government says they shouldn't be in contact with; if the person's only allowed to visit their attorneys and their doctor's offices, unless there's extraordinary circumstance and the Court grants permission otherwise; if, as I said, if there's monitoring, if they're being electronically monitored; and if they are offering properties, collateral from family members, from others, that would cause tremendous pain and sacrifice, if not homelessness, upon those who are willing to put up their properties and sign off on the bond and have the government come after them if there

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was any amount owed after they foreclosed on properties pledged, all of those are reasons why historically, as Judge Block noted, and in those cases, he was well satisfied that almost all of those concerns could be sufficiently mitigated or ameliorated by the imposition of those type of conditions, and he talked a lot about that.

My client is 52 years old. Until -- Judge, until September of this year, he'd never been accused -- forget about convicted; he's not been -- but he's never been accused of a violent act in his life. And in a case like this, I dare say that's remarkable.

Most of the people who come before this Court and come before Judge Block, in cases where the government claims that they are who they are, cannot say that. He can. I've represented him on at least one of his cases in the past that had nothing to do with violence, threats, and so on.

His family is here, Judge, his children, all of whom were raised and schooled and continue to be here in the city of New York. He's made his home in Brooklyn and/or Staten Island. He's worked his entire life in Brooklyn and Staten Island here in the Eastern District.

He's never been accused, convicted of utilizing guns, firearms. He's never been convicted.

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                            Proceedings
              THE COURT: Let me just respectfully --
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 2
              MR. SOSINSKY: Yeah.
              THE COURT: -- stop you for a second before we
 3
   get too far along here. I have a pretrial services
 4
 5
   report. Maybe I have the wrong one.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: I'm sure you have the right one.
 7
              THE COURT: But it says on page 5 that as of
 8
   September 28th of this year in Ocean County, New Jersey,
 9
   he was charged, among other things, simple assault,
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   terroristic threats, (indiscernible), possession of a
11
   weapon.
              MR. GALEOTTI: Yes.
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13
              THE COURT: And so I realize it looks as though
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    those charges appear to be pending --
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              MR. GALEOTTI: They are. I'm representing him.
16
              THE COURT: But to suggest that there's no
17
   history at all of allegations of violence --
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              MR. GALEOTTI: I didn't say that. What I said
19
   is until September of this year -- I did. I was very
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   careful to say that for that reason, Judge. I know that
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   because I'm representing him in connection with that
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   case.
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              My point was, my point was -- and that case has
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   nothing to do with the case the government is bringing
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   here.
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              THE COURT: No. It doesn't have to. I was
 2
   just --
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              MR. SOSINSKY:
                             Yes.
              THE COURT: I guess I didn't catch the "until
 4
 5
   September, " so --
6
              MR. SOSINSKY: Well, I did --
7
              THE COURT: That's all right.
 8
              MR. SOSINSKY: I did, and I said, you know, 52
 9
   years.
10
              THE COURT: I'm sure you did. I didn't catch
11
        I was focused on trying to find where I thought I
12
   had seen something relating to a gun.
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              MR. GALEOTTI: That's his PSR. There's no
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   doubt about it, and those are the charges pending.
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              By the way, Judge, to the extent it's important
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   to you, he was released on essentially no conditions in
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   that case down there. He was compliant with those
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   conditions, and of course -- and he was arrested here at
19
   the beginning of November.
              We've been in touch with the equivalent of
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21
   probation or pre-trial down there. And if he's released
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   on bond, as we're requesting, they are requesting simply
   the same thing, a heightened level of contact with him.
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              To the extent that that's important for the
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   Court to know, that's their current position, given their
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understanding that he was arrested on this case. And as you can see, as you can see substantively in the government's memorandum, that's the most recent act or accusation against him since he's not named in any other count in the indictment. He's not named in any so-called predicate act. He's not named in substantive crimes in the indictment.

So yes, that exists, Judge. That's the first time, as I said, in 52 years that there's ever been such an accusation brought against him. And he intends to fight those charges along with counsel.

The cases that he's had, Judge, if anything, and I hope your Honor went through our memorandum, outlined the fact that when he's had court cases, non-violent accusations against him, he's come back to court each and every time. He has hired counsel. He has met with counsel in their offices. I know the case that I represented him on some years back, there was probably a dozen appearances in court.

I don't know how anyone can prove to a court that they will return to court -- and this is if we get into a discussion of whether there's a real risk of flight, which I want to address in a moment -- other than by, sure, it's better never to have been arrested. I'd much rather stand before a court and say that that's the

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best indication. But when someone has had court cases, and they've attended to them, and they've been on probation and supervised release following release from facilities, and there's no violations, and they've fulfilled their obligations there, that's a pretty good indication, isn't it, that the Court should not be concerned about whether or not they will return to court.

Which gets me to the next point, Judge. And that is, under the law, we really shouldn't be -- I shouldn't be talking about, and maybe I'm presuming too much, fighting off the notion of detention in this case, as opposed to conditions of release. And why is that? Because, as we've argued at length, at length, in our submission to the Court, in order for the government to request detention in the first place, there has to be a legal basis outlined in the statute, right, to be seeking detention. Is there a crime of violence in this case?

The government says yes, but they ignore a whole body of law that's developed since the time of the one case that they point to in the Second Circuit, what, 20, 21 years ago, I believe, that has changed dramatically the definition of a crime of violence. They ignore that.

They say that this Watkins case somehow doesn't stand for the proposition that you have to follow Supreme

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Court precedent and use a categorical approach in analyzing whether or not a crime is a crime of violence under the law. It doesn't say that at all. It says exactly what I just said. It says exactly what I just said.

So, to the extent that the Court is considering to apply -- whether a RICO conspiracy is a crime of violence, an issue that the Second Circuit has spoken on -- I don't know how many times, but in papers, in papers, the Court reminds the parties that in unpublished decisions, it had been rendering decisions for years saying that a RICO conspiracy was no longer a crime of violence after the Supreme Court in *Davis* and cases that came before it, *Johnson*, had ruled that way.

So, whether you use the strict categorical approach or you use the approach I think that the government urges of looking at a crime of violence under the residual clause which may still be alive and looks at it as the ordinary RICO conspiracy case, in papers, the Second Circuit made clear, made clear, that a RICO conspiracy is no longer a crime of violence.

And if a RICO conspiracy, like they said, like a conspiracy to commit murder -- murder, the worst of all crimes, the most serious of all crimes, Hobbs Act robbery conspiracies are no longer crimes of violence, it cannot

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possibly be that the government is relying on a RICO conspiracy to seek the detention of my client. The law doesn't support that.

So there's two other grounds upon which they can move. The burden is on them for detention here. A significant, a serious risk of flight. And I just outlined, I think, for the Court why there shouldn't be an unserious thought about him taking off anywhere, Judge. It has to be a serious risk of flight presented by the government in order to utilize that second potential hook for a detention hearing, not to get detention, but to even get to the point where they can argue for detention.

Judge Block last week, in listening to the government's proffers in that regard, made very clear -- we cite Judge Block's analysis of the situation, something he has expressed before, there's no risk of flight in these cases. That's not what we're talking about. And mind you, at least one of the individuals before Judge Block last week, one of his co-defendants, was unquestionably charged with a crime of violence, extortion, violent extortion, which he's not. So that's why we're talking about it to begin with.

But Judge Block made very clear, in these cases where people, you know, have track records of appearing

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in court and have not taken off -- forget about the historical statistics we offered up showing that 99 percent of people in federal court return, and 98 don't violate the conditions. But Judge Block well knows that wasn't the issue. And the government pressed on for a bit. And he told them, listen, that's not the issue here. Flight is not the issue.

So if flight is not the issue, and I hope your Honor agrees that flight is not the issue, and it's certainly not a significant issue here, that leaves one other hook for the government, and they don't have that either, as we've outlined in our papers.

In order to get to a detention hearing, as opposed to talking about whether or not the conditions that are being offered, a combination of conditions, sufficiently can protect against concerns of flight, concerns of dangerousness, and obstruction, they have to make a showing before you that he poses a real risk of obstruction of justice, of threatening witnesses, of threatening victims. And they've made no such showing.

The only thing that they can point to -- I guess there are two things. One we include in a footnote, which was while he was out at a restaurant having dinner with some people, two other people who he was with got up and confronted someone else and did

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something. There's no mention made of him knowing in advance, participating, directing, requesting, laughing.

They have no idea, they make no showing to you about his involvement, and yet I guarantee you're about to hear about it as one basis upon which the Court should consider that as obstructive conduct. He's not charged with it, as are others. They have no evidence that he was involved, other than wild speculation that that couldn't happen unless, you know, he said it was okay.

The second thing is the New Jersey matter, which, Judge, I did -- maybe I didn't speak loud enough, but I did make mention of, as of September, the first time Joe Lanni, at age 52, married with children, has ever been accused of an act of violence in his life. And as I say, I represent him on that case. He's fighting that case.

But, Judge, if you go through that, there was him and another person drinking inside of an establishment in a bar down there for hours on end. They had drinks. They had purchased other patrons of the bar drinks. They were having a perfectly pleasant time.

And then at some point, regardless of who was at fault, there's an argument that ensues, and the owners decide that he and his friend are the ones who are going to have to leave.

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Both of them felt it was terribly unfair for that to happen. They didn't do anything. They were spending money there. They're not -- no one claimed that anything got physical at that point. And so, however it happened, the owners decide, you have to leave.

And he becomes upset, as does the guy he was with at the time. And then, so the police are called, and the police are there, and they take both of their IDs. This car's sitting in the parking lot where he'd been since that afternoon. And the police notice that there's alcohol on the breath. You shouldn't be driving. They -- leave your car here. Leave your car here, you'll come back and get it. You'll get a ride, an Uber, come back tomorrow and pick it up.

And he's complaining, he's -- there's yelling back and forth about why us? How dare you? We were here, we weren't -- and the claim is that the other guy damaged, I don't know, a painting or something off of the wall.

If true, none of this is a great way to spend a Friday afternoon on Labor Day weekend, Judge. It has nothing to do with this case. Okay? And it certainly, certainly should not be a basis for this Court to not agree with the defense that there are conditions, very reasonable and restrictive conditions, okay, that should

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put the Court at ease that he will not violate a release order on an appearance bond here. Has nothing to do with this case other than it's the same person and accusations are flying.

The government doesn't accuse him of assaulting them later. And even if they did, that's not -- that is not a significant risk of obstruction. That's not obstruction of a case. There's no evidence that after the police were involved that there were threats made to these people not to cooperate, not to continue to speak to the police.

The police were there when they claimed he ran across the street and was seen on a video with a gasoline can in his hand. The police are at the place -- the police are at the place when they say he's calling up afterwards, demanding an apology from them for kicking him or them out instead of the other people.

The police were there. They say there was a police wearing body cam who takes the phone away from one of the patrons and tries to announce, listen, I'm a police officer, I'm still here. That's not obstruction. They have no evidence of any such thing or threatening someone who's expected to testify.

That's what the statute gets at. We offered up at least one case, perhaps cases, where courts have found

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                            Proceedings
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   obstruction to exist as it relates to the bail statute, a
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    far cry from what we have here, Judge.
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              So, in order for this Court to even consider
   detention as opposed to strict conditions, the government
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 5
   has to satisfy you by clearly convincing evidence that
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   one of those hooks exists. I believe it's a fair
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   preponderance of the evidence that --
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              THE COURT: Why don't you give me what you're
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   proposing as a bail package.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: Yeah.
                                    Okay, Judge.
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              THE COURT: We have a very crowded afternoon
   and --
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13
              MR. SOSINSKY: Okay.
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              THE COURT: -- I appreciate -- that's what the
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    argument is seeking so far, and I want to hear what your
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   bail package says.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: Okay. So, Judge, as we've
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   outlined in our submission, the bail package is two homes
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   that collectively are worth and appraised at north of
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    $3 million, okay? Probably 3.1, 3.2 million dollars.
21
   One of whom -- one of the homes, I should say, has been
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   in the family for a long time. It is the home where his
23
   eighty -- I think five -- year-old mother, who's here in
24
   court, lives, and his brother Louis live. Louis is the
25
   owner, mom lives in that home.
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18 Proceedings 1 That home in Brooklyn is -- it is assessed by 2 the City -- I'm sure your Honor knows you don't get 3 assessed at the real value, it's always under. But it's assessed literally within dollars of \$2 million itself. 4 5 And another home in New Jersey, which we've had appraised 6 and is worth close to \$2 million, okay? So those are the 7 two properties that we think --8 THE COURT: And who owns the New Jersey 9 property? 10 MR. SOSINSKY: Mr. Lanni owns the New Jersey 11 property. 12 THE COURT: And there's no mortgage on any of 13 these? 14 MR. SOSINSKY: Correct. No, excuse me. is on the Brooklyn home. There's a mortgage of about 15 16 \$360,000, \$370,000. Okay? On the New Jersey property, 17 there is none on that property. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. SOSINSKY: In addition, Judge, so we would 20 have his brother, Louis, who is here in court today; his 21 mother, who is not well, but is here in court today; we would have them sign the bond, and we would take care of 22 23 posting within a couple of days of liens in full against 24 both properties. 25 And we would ask for two other financially

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responsible people that are -- I don't believe any are in court, we can have them here within a couple of hours. And if the Court was ready to issue an order, we could set a time tomorrow, when I know both could be here in the afternoon, maybe even in the morning. But I don't know of any reason why, if he's on electronic monitoring and on home incarceration or detention, that should pose an issue.

I know the Court, perhaps not your Honor, has released other defendants. I've given them a few days into the following week to get the last of the suretors to sign off on the bond. But the other suretors are working people. Joseph's brother, who is the owner of the home, is a working person. They made, in the past, significant, you know, income. All of them are perfectly qualified people to sign off on a bond.

And so, with the conditions that I began by speaking about, that are also in our memo, the same ones essentially that were imposed last week on Defendant Tantillo, the most restrictive ones, I think, you know, imaginable, that's what we're asking for.

THE COURT: Just to clarify something from the pretrial services report before I hear from the government, the report says that the defendant purchased property located at 7 Upton Street, Staten Island, and

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   that that property has a lien of 1.6 million.
 2
              And then there are two other properties
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   identified by pretrial, Bay Stream Drive and
    (indiscernible) Drive in Toms River. But those,
 4
 5
   according to the report, are from a trust. So I'm a
 6
   little confused as to the properties that you are
 7
   attempting --
              MR. SOSINSKY: Yes. So, not the Staten Island
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 9
   property, not -- I don't think I mentioned that. And the
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   Toms River property that I've been talking about is the
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   Bay Stream Drive property. Mr. Lanni, I believe,
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   revealed that, revealed, you know, his ownership in
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   whatever form to pretrial services there. I've spoken
14
   with the --
15
              THE COURT: But if it's in a trust, then I'm
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   wondering if it can be posted as --
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              MR. SOSINSKY: I know that it can. I've been
18
   in touch with the real estate attorney who will take care
19
   of this and provide the government, the Court, with proof
   that the lien has been filed against it.
20
21
              Obviously, if that doesn't go on and it doesn't
22
   go on in the time frame that your Honor would order, and
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    I have no doubt that it could be done, you know, we would
24
    come back before the Court --
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              THE COURT: Yeah. Well, my concern is not
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   whether a lien can be posted against it, but in terms of
 2
   a trust, I kind of need to know who's the beneficiary of
 3
   the trust, who's the trustee. Does Mr. Lanni have the
   authority to post this property on his own behalf?
 4
 5
   That's, I guess, my question.
 6
              MR. SOSINSKY: Sure. With regard to the
 7
   Brooklyn property, I think that's not an issue.
 8
              THE COURT: No, no, no. I'm talking about the
 9
   Bay Stream property.
10
              MR. SOSINSKY: Yes.
11
              THE COURT: The other property, my
12
   understanding is, he doesn't have any relationship to.
13
   It's his mother and his brother.
14
              MR. SOSINSKY: Well, he used to live there, but
   yes. Yes --
15
16
              THE COURT: But I mean upon the deed, legally
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   speaking.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: Yes. 100 percent, Judge.
                                                        As to
19
   the Bay Stream property, again, I don't claim to be a
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   real estate expert, but I have spoken with someone who
21
   does that for a living and told me that Mr. Lanni would
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   have to sign as the trustee on that property. And I
23
    forget whether or not the beneficiaries of the trust
24
   would also have to sign. However it is, and I think it's
25
   just the former, that's what would be done.
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                            Proceedings
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              THE COURT: Well, having been a trustee of
 2
   property for my mother-in-law --
 3
              MR. SOSINSKY:
                            Yes.
              THE COURT: -- I did not have the ability to
 4
 5
   transfer that property or post it -- put a lien on it,
 6
   you know, because it was for her benefit. So that's why
 7
   I'm making the (indiscernible) here. But I think before
 8
   I can accept that, I would need for you to present the
   trust documents and let's figure out exactly who would be
 9
10
   responsible and authorized to post this property.
11
              MR. SOSINSKY: I will -- I may be able to do
12
   one better. I will have the real estate attorney who
   created the trust here in court to answer all queries
13
14
   before whatever documents are required properly are
15
   prepared.
16
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. SOSINSKY: I know I can do that.
17
18
              THE COURT: All right. Fine.
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                     (Court and clerk confer)
20
              THE COURT: So let me hear from the government.
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              MR. GALEOTTI: Yes, your Honor. First, for the
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   record, we would just note that this -- the government is
   requesting this hearing pursuant to 18 United States Code
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24
   3142(f)(1)(A), because the defendant committed a crime of
25
   violence, and pursuant to 18 United States Code
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3142(f)(2)(b), given the risk of flight, and the threat that the defendant will obstruct justice or tamper with witnesses.

For reasons we're about to describe, your Honor, the government maintains the position that detention is appropriate pursuant to 18 United States Code 3142(g), and that the order of detention put in place by Judge Reyes should remain in place.

Your Honor, let me just start, first of all, there appears to be a bit of a misconception on the law here. The defendant is charged with RICO conspiracy, a Glecier-style RICO conspiracy. He agreed to participate in a pattern of racketeering that includes violent objects. Not only did he agree to participate in such pattern, he himself engaged in such pattern when he committed the assault in Toms River using both the power and prestige of the enterprise.

So, certainly, the assault in Toms River has something to do with this case. We would submit evidence at trial that the defendant referenced multiple times his association with the Gambino crime family, as well as using one of his underlings in the Gambino crime family to commit an assault that happened in Toms River.

I should say, irrespective of whether -THE COURT: All right. Which -- this is at the

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restaurant?

MR. GALEOTTI: At the restaurant, your Honor.

THE COURT: He actually assaulted a person?

MR. GALEOTTI: Your Honor, the evidence -that's why he's charged in New Jersey. The evidence
suggests that he was -- him and co-defendant in this

7 case, Vincent Minsquero, assaulted both the -- both

patrons of the bar. That's what they're charged with.

There was an assault of these two patrons after the episode that you just heard about. The two bar owners were assaulted at knifepoint by two men who were initially identified as Mr. Lanni and the co-defendant, Vincent Minsquero.

Your Honor, to speak to the obstruction, we'd say that at first the victims reported this and reported that Mr. Lanni was one of the attackers. They then conducted due diligence where they were contacted by another member of the Gambino crime family and subsequently dropped the charges.

So the incident in New Jersey, which happened just months ago, speaks not only to the violence of this individual but also for the ability of him to obstruct and tamper with witnesses, as he's already done, and to do so again in this case. Relatedly --

THE COURT: See, I'm looking at your memo, the

25 Proceedings 1 government's memo. 2 MR. GALEOTTI: Yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And beginning on page 9, I think describes this incident at the restaurant there. 4 5 MR. GALEOTTI: Correct. 6 THE COURT: That's what we're talking about. 7 And the report says there was an argument. Mr. Minsquero 8 punched the wall. Mr. Lanni threatened the owners, saying he would burn this place down with you in it, and 9 10 I think -- simply quoting -- I'm not making findings that 11 any of this happened, but this is what you represented --12 (indiscernible) discussion of (indiscernible) gas 13 container and all of that. But I don't see anything here 14 being said --15 MR. GALEOTTI: We received additional evidence 16 since that time, your Honor, including body cam evidence 17 and toll records to support the proffer that we're making 18 to your Honor. The victims reported that they were 19 assaulted at knifepoint. There's no dispute about that. 20 That's part of the case. And the defendant --21 THE COURT: And there was a positive identification of Mr. Lanni? 22 23 MR. GALEOTTI: I did not say there was a 24 positive identification of Mr. Lanni. I said the victims 25 initially reported that it was Mr. Lanni. Two

26 Proceedings 1 individuals came back immediately after the incident 2 that's pictured and -- assaulted. And that night or 3 immediately thereafter, they identified Mr. Lanni. They then dropped that identification 4 5 afterwards, after learning that Mr. Lanni was a member of 6 the Gambino crime family. So we're saying that evidence 7 suggests and they've been charged with it, your Honor. 8 Certainly what we're saying is that they were then subsequently contacted by a member of the Gambino crime 9 10 family, and then dropped the charges thereafter. 11 THE COURT: So, even assuming that's true, 12 though, there's no proffer at this point in time that it 13 was Mr. Lanni who made the phone call threatening it, 14 correct? 15 MR. GALEOTTI: Threatening the witnesses to 16 drop the charges? 17 THE COURT: Yes. 18 MR. GALEOTTI: No, we're not suggesting that, 19 your Honor. But we are saying that it's consistent with 20 the case law that says that members, particularly 21 high-ranking members of organized crime, have the ability 22 and power to do these things; and in fact, it played 23 itself out in this situation. 24 What I can tell you is that the defendant also

called the victims that night 37 times, begging --

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telling them to beg for forgiveness or to see what would happen, threatening violence, your Honor.

So they had reason to go -- to believe when another member of the Gambino crime family, when they spoke with him, to believe that Mr. Lanni, in fact, had the power and the capability to make them beg for forgiveness. He told them himself that they should.

THE COURT: But let me go back just to the defense counsel's original argument, which is that the charge -- and he's only, based on your letter, charged with one count, correct? That is the racketeering conspiracy.

MR. GALEOTTI: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And there's no indication, at least in your memo, that he's charged with any specific acts of violence in connection with the charge that's in the indictment, correct?

MR. GALEOTTI: Yes, your Honor, but in a Glecier RICO conspiracy, you prove up the specific incidents that are part of the pattern of the racketeering enterprise, which include violent extortions, arsons, assaults. So this would be --

THE COURT: But what is the evidence that Mr. Lanni himself engaged in these specific acts that form a pattern?

28 Proceedings 1 MR. GALEOTTI: Well, one is the Toms River 2 incident that we were just describing. 3 THE COURT: Well, but that's kind of -- are you suggesting that that incident in the restaurant was part 4 5 of the extortion? 6 MR. GALEOTTI: No, your Honor. Two separate 7 things. 8 THE COURT: So these guys were just out for 9 dinner. It has nothing to do with other criminal 10 activities charged in your indictment. And they get into 11 a dispute. Is that -- I mean, I understand what you're 12 saying, which is they said we're Gambino members, 13 therefore, you should be afraid we'll do bad things to 14 you. But it's not really (indiscernible) to or connected 15 to other crimes charged in the indictment? 16 MR. GALEOTTI: The case law is 100 percent 17 clear, your Honor, that when you're utilizing the power 18 and resources of the enterprise, that is permissible 19 racketeering evidence that comes in to show that you 20 acted in furtherance of the conspiracy. This is one of 21 the incidents. It's a predicate act that would be part 22 of the conspiracy. The commission of these assaults, the 23 attempted arson --24 THE COURT: It's not, though, currently. 25 MR. GALEOTTI: It is, your Honor. It's just a

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    form of charging --
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              THE COURT: It's in the indictment?
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              MR. GALEOTTI: The pattern -- not every
   incident that you would prove up as part of the
 4
 5
   racketeering conspiracy --
 6
              THE COURT: But this one isn't.
 7
              MR. GALEOTTI: Your Honor, none of them are.
 8
              THE COURT: Okay.
 9
                             There's no specific predicate
              MR. GALEOTTI:
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   listed because it's a racketeering conspiracy charge.
11
              THE COURT: Right. But you've got a lot of
12
   different charges in the indictment relating to the other
13
   defendants.
14
              MR. GALEOTTI: Sure.
15
              THE COURT: I guess my concern is Judge Block
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   was already asking to explain why this defendant should
17
   be treated differently from the other defendants that
18
   were released. And by my review of the report, they are
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   charged with more specific criminal activity, including
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   crimes of violence.
21
              So, I guess, anticipating that if I were to
22
   detain him, you'd get the same questions from Judge Block
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   as you got with respect to the other defendants. How do
24
   you respond to that?
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              MR. GALEOTTI: Well, whether he's charged in
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other stand-alone counts does nothing to take away from the crimes that he did as part of the racketeering conspiracy, for one thing.

THE COURT: But presumably these other defendants were also charged with the racketeering conspiracy plus, and Judge Block didn't find that sufficient to order them detained. So, again, I hear what you're saying about the conspiracy, but how are you going to respond outstanding Judge Block if this goes up on appeal?

MR. GALEOTTI: Let's talk about how he's distinguishable from the other people.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. GALEOTTI: So, first of all, even if the Toms River incident had nothing to do with this conspiracy, it's a recent act of violence, which we would consider in any bail appearance before your Honor on any type of case. Even if it had nothing to do with RICO or nothing to do with the enterprise. The fact is, he's a violent individual that engaged in violence recently. So that matters.

Number two, it's the obstruction element of it that is particularly important here. It's consistent with what happened at the second time at the Sei Less Restaurant, where this individual, who is a captain, who

31 Proceedings 1 generally doesn't have to get his hands dirty, has -- is 2 sitting there while his two associates, underlings, 3 assault another rat, quote unquote "rat," who previously cooperated against the Gambino crime family. 4 5 THE COURT: Were those two individuals 6 detained? 7 MR. GALEOTTI: One is in custody right now, your Honor, and one is not detained. And I should say 8 that the one who is in custody is on his way from the 9 10 Eastern District of Pennsylvania here, who is detained on 11 other charges. 12 So the other way to distinguish it, your Honor, 13 is Mr. Lanni is a captain in the family. He has power, 14 he has authority to direct people to do things. And just 15 because someone doesn't swing a hammer themselves, or 16 doesn't assault someone themselves, it makes them no less 17 culpable if they've ordered it, if they've allowed it, if 18 they've benefitted financially from it. 19 THE COURT: I fully understand that. 20 authored the opinion of the United States v. Peter Gotti 21 many, many, many, many years ago, probably before you 22 were even born. So I'm fully aware of that. But 23 obviously that is not -- or has not been persuasive so 24 far to Judge Brock. 25 So, again, explain to me why in this case I

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should, knowing where the Judge stands on this, order detention.

MR. GALEOTTI: Well, your Honor, I guess I would submit that respectfully your Honor is making the decision in the first instance, the same way Judge Reyes is, and frankly deals with bail hearings every, you know, every month in this court. And putting aside whether Judge Block's prior opinion, because we do think this is distinguishable, but I don't think that it's necessarily the right way to go about it to read the tea leaves of Judge Block's --

THE COURT: I'm not attempting to read the tea leaves, but I do take seriously the fact that he expects you to be able to distinguish. And so far, I have not heard why this defendant should be distinguished from the others that he released where there were specific allegations of violent activity.

MR. GALEOTTI: But we have that from September with this individual. We have two instances of obstruction, which we did not necessarily have with the other individuals.

In addition, we have the fact that this defendant has significant resources, more so than the other individuals in this case. We've outlined at least \$1.6 million of fraud proceeds that went to Mr. Lanni.

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And I would note, if we get to it, that one of the properties that is suggested being posted, the one that's part of the trust, appears to have been partially purchased with proceeds -- crime proceeds funneled to Mr. Lanni by co-defendant Jimmy Laforte. So that's another issue with that property.

But let me stick with your Honor's question.

Your honor, it's the recent acts of violence. It's the power that this defendant has. It's the resources that this defendant has, and it's the fact that he's been engaged in other attempts of obstruction and witness tampering that make him different than the other individuals.

MR. SOSINSKY: Can I respond?

THE COURT: Yes, of course.

MR. SOSINSKY: Briefly. I know you have many other cases to attend to, Judge. The other defendants in this case, each and every one of them, are charged in other substantive counts with acts of violence. He's not.

This notion that whatever happened down in Toms
River on Labor Day weekend, an afternoon when he's in a
bar and establishment having dinner and having drinks,
has anything to do with that compared to evidence that
they presented to a federal grand jury that resulted in

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charging people with acts of violence, acts of witness intimidation, going after people. Judge, those people were all released. Those people got released, and they're indicted for doing the very thing somehow that he's trying to equate with that, Judge. Those people were no witnesses against the Gambino crime family.

And by the way, Judge, by the way, it was either last week before Judge Block or the week before, before Judge Reyes, what the government said took place after the incident in which him and his friend are asked to leave, and the police are there and they take their ID, is that the owners of the establishment reached out. This is what they represented to a court.

It's in one of the transcripts. I just forget if it was Judge Block or Judge Reyes. That the owner of the establishment reached out to see who these guys were, not this business of somebody reaching out to them and saying, you know these guys are Gambinos, following which they dropped charges.

And by the way, no one has dropped any charges. Okay? There was a court date on Monday where local counsel went to court on his behalf, and the case got adjourned so that, hopefully upon his release, he'll be in attendance with Court permission to attend to that. So no case was dropped.

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But what the government learned in between their first assertions and now, was we understand they met with these people and they told them they can't identify Joseph Lanni as being the person who did it. The government well knows, well knows, that the people who they interviewed at their office did not say it was Joseph Lanni who ever assaulted them, or the other gentleman for that matter. Okay? They know --THE COURT: Well, wait. MR. SOSINSKY: -- that because they've met with them. THE COURT: I'm just going to cut through all of this and I'm going to say, look, I think bail is appropriate here. I'm not going to order detention. However, given the government's representation that Mr. Lanni has more significant assets than some of the other members of this group, and my concern, which I raised even before we heard from the government, that I'm not sure this trust -- and now we have another issue with the trust, which is perhaps we need a (indiscernible) hearing before we take it as collateral. I think the package that you submitted today is insufficient. So I'm not going to order him permanently detained. I'm not making that finding that he is a risk

of flight. But I am saying today the package is not

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   enough, given all of the circumstances that the
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    government has raised. And I would urge you to go out
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   there and come back with something, you know, that deals
   with the issues that we've talked about today.
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 5
              MR. SOSINSKY: I'll certainly do that, but
 6
   Your Honor, because we've been doing our best as quickly
 7
   as we can to see if there was anything else out there.
 8
   Your Honor, we know, and I think it's indisputable, that
 9
   the Brooklyn property alone is worth $2 million. Okay?
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   We know that. I can provide the assessment from two days
11
   ago and the mortgage statement. So if your Honor --
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              THE COURT: No. I would not. I need two
13
   pieces of property that are free and clear of any
14
   concerns.
15
              MR. SOSINSKY: But what I'm asking, I think the
16
   Brooklyn property is free of any concerns.
17
              THE COURT: Right. But --
18
              MR. SOSINSKY:
                             I just want to be focused.
19
    I understand. Okay. But that does have a mortgage.
   There's nothing wrong with that as long as the equity in
20
21
   it is --
22
              THE COURT: No, no, no. I'm saying I don't
23
   care about the mortgage.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: Okay. Yes.
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              THE COURT: What I care about is the legal
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                            Proceedings
   ability to post a trust, a property that's held in trust.
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   And the government's -- I mean, you know, it's up to the
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   government to raise the issue of where the money came
          But that was also a concern. A property that is
 4
 5
   not encumbered in any way whatsoever would be --
 6
              MR. SOSINSKY: Ideal.
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              THE COURT: -- ideal.
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              MR. SOSINSKY: But, Judge, if I come back to
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   you with another property, but -- and it's a friend or
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    family member, and the equity in it is $500,000 or
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    $600,000, I just want to know how we should be spending
   our time. Is approximately $2.5 versus $3 million in a
12
13
    case like this, if there are no concerns with that
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   property, going to satisfy the Court, that that's okay?
15
              THE COURT: You know, I hesitate to set a
16
   specific number.
17
              MR. SOSINSKY: Okay.
18
              THE COURT: Because you may not be able to
19
   reach it, and that might not be a fair thing to do.
20
              MR. SOSINSKY: What about the suretors, Judge?
21
   Are the four -- the owners of that property, is his
22
    85-year-old mother?
23
              THE COURT: I haven't heard anything from the
24
    government to suggest that any of the suretors --
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              MR. SOSINSKY: Okay.
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              MR. GALEOTTI: We haven't raised that on the
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 2
    information we've received.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay. All right. So the suretors
 4
    are fine.
 5
              MR. SOSINSKY: Thank you.
 6
              THE COURT: Okay? So come back.
 7
              MR. SOSINSKY: We will.
              THE COURT: It may not be before me, you know?
 8
 9
              MR. SOSINSKY: Well, hopefully it will be.
10
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
11
              MR. GALEOTTI: Thank you, your Honor.
12
              MR. SOSINSKY: Thank you, your Honor.
13
                         (Matter concluded)
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CERTIFICATE

I, MICHELLE COSTANTINO, hereby certify that the foregoing transcript of the said proceedings is a true and accurate transcript from the electronic sound-recording of the proceedings reduced to typewriting in the above-entitled matter.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this **4th** day of **December**, 2023.

Michelle Costbatino

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